CONTENTS OF TALUK HANDBOOK.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

I.....Taluk.

Names of hoblis	Number of villages in each hobli			
	Government		Inam	
	Populated	Bechirak	Populated	Bechirak

II. Total area of the taluk according to Revenue Survey in square miles and acres.

(1) GOVERNMENT LANDS.

(*a*) Area of State Forests (if any) in acres and square miles.

(*b*) Area of Amrut Mahal Kavals (if any) in acres and square miles.

(*c*) Assessed area with assessment and occupied area.

	(d) Assessed		(e) Occupied		Maximum rates of assessment sanctioned for the Taluk	And the average rates in force	Percentage of (d) to (e)
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment			
Dry ...							
Wet ...							
Garden ...							
Coffee ...							
Cardamom							
Rubber ...							
Tea ...							
Total ...							

(*f*) Unassessed area.—

(i) Village sites, tanks, unassessed waste, etc.

(ii) Gomal.

(iii) Date groves.

(2) INAM LANDS.

(*a*) *Whole Inam Villages.*—

	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.
Jodi.	..	
Sarvamanya ...		
Kayamgutta ...		

Area and population.

Assessment.

Jodi and quit-rent.

(*b*) *Minor Inams.*—

Area.

Assessment.

Jodi and quit rent.

(3) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TALUK.

(May be given for the year of publication with a footnote that the actuals vary every year.)

Land Revenue proper.	Excise.
Inam.	Forest.
Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Stamps.
Mohatarfa.	Registration.
Salt pans.	Income-tax.

Cesses.—

Local Cess.
Education Cess.
Railway Cess.
Irrigation Cess.
Coffee Cess.
Other village panchayet income.

(4) VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population according to the Census of					
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Males						
Females						
HINDUS.						
(*a*) Vokkaligars						
(*b*) Adi-Dravidas and Adi Karnatakas.						
(c) Other Hindus ...						
Mahomedans						
Christians						
Other castes						
Literates						
Total ...						

Births for the last 3 years. Birth rate per thousand.
Deaths do ... Death do

Deaths from chief causes with ratio per 1,000 of population for the last 3 years plague, cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all other causes.

Vaccination Statistics.

Density of population as per latest Census per square mile.

Principal occupations and numbers following each :—

Agriculturists.
Landless labourers.
Industry {Domestic. Large scale.
Transport.
Trade, Merchants and Petty traders.
Money lending and Banking.
Public Administration.
Others.

(5) RAINFALL.

Details for the past 3 years.

19
19
19

Average for the past 30 years.

N.B.—One column to be used for each raingauge station an average for Taluk to be given in last column.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE.

I. Details about occupied area.—

(1) Number of holdings.

(2) Average extent of each holding (occupied area divided by number of Jameen Khatedars).

(3) Area irrigated by—

	Government lands.	Inam lands.
(a) Government tanks ...		
(b) River channels ...		
(c) Private enterprise tanks.		
(d) Private wells ...		

II. Area under the principal crops.

Name of crop	Area cultivated (Figures to be given for the last 3 years)	Relative importance	Standard outturn per acre	Average price per Railway maund or palla	Value of yield per acre.
1. Ragi ...					
2. Paddy ...					
3. Cholum ...					
4. Wheat ...					
5. Other dry crops ...					
6. Bengal gram ...					
7. Horse gram ...					
8. Til, Castor or other oil seeds					
9. Groundnut ...					
10. Sugar-cane ...					
11. Arecanut ...					
12. Cocoanut ...					
13. Coffee ...					
14. Cardamom ...					
15. Cotton ...					
16. Mulbery ...					
18. Rubber ...					
19. Tea ...					
20. Tobacco ...					

N.B.—Relative importance is deduced by assuming total cropped area to be 100, and then finding out to what percentage the area under the particular crop works out to.

Takavi Loans and Land Improvent Loans granted during the past 3 to 5 years.

II(A). Area cultivated with improved seed and scientific manure.

Name of crop with description of seed sown and the scientific manure used	Area cultivated (figures to be given for the past 3 years)	Outturn per acre	Average price per Railway maund or palla	Value of yield per acre

N.B.—Statistics under II A will also be included in Table II.

Total cropped area.

(2) PROPORTION OF CROPPED AREA TO TOTAL OCCUPIED AREA.

III. Irrigation Works.

	No.	Atchkat	Assessment
(1) Government tanks—			
(a) Restored Major ...			
(b) Unrestored Major ...			
(c) Restored Minor ...			
(d) Unrestored Minor ...			
(2) Private enterprise tanks ...			
(3) River channels ...			
(4) Kapile and other Irrigation wells—			
(a) Wells fitted with lift irrigation plant (Power).			

Note.—1. Names of the more important tanks and channels with a revenue of more than Rs. 5,000 and Revenue Statistics to be separately given for the last 3 years.

2. The number of irrigation wells sunk or improved with the aid of Takavi Loans and amount advanced also to be shown.

3. A brief note some what as below may be given of channels.

.....channel is taken from the river—at—Anikat and irrigates lands in the taluks of.....

IV. Agricultural Resources for the years 1926–1927.

	1916–1917.	1906–1907.
Sugar-cane mills—		
(i) Bullock driven.		
(ii) Power driven.		
Horned cattle		
Sheep		
Goats		
Asses		
Ploughs (Country)		
Ploughs (Locally improved)		
Ploughs (Foreign)		
Other improved agricultural implements.		
Carts.		

V. Wages for skilled and unskilled labour.

VI. Experimental and Demonstration Farms.

	Locality	Item of works carried on	Expenditure	Receipts	Remarks
(a) Agricultural ...					
(b) Sericultural ...					
(c) Sheep breeding ...					
(d) Dairy farm ...					
(e) Plant and seed depots and nurseries.					
(f) Waste land trial plantations,					

VII. Agricultural, Seed, manure and Implement Depots.

	Names of places	Total purchases	Total sales
By Government agency ...			
By Co-operative Societies ...			
By private agency—			
(a) Local ...			
(b) Foreign ...			

CHAPTER III.

EDUCATION.

Classification of Schools	No. of Schools	Pupils		Remarks
		Boys	Girls	
I. High Schools.—				
A. for Boys.—				
1. Government ...				
2. Aided				
B. For Girls.—				
1. Government ...				
2. Aided				
II. Middle Schools.—				
A. For Boys.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu				
(*iii*) Adikarnataka ...				
2. Aided.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
B. For Girls.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu				
(*iii*) Adikarnataka ...				
Aided.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
III. Incomplete Middle Schools.				
A. For Boys.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu				
B. For Girls.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu				
IV. Primary Schools.—				
A. For Boys.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu ...				
(*iii*) Adikarnataka ...				
2. Aided—				
(*a*) (*i*) Taluk Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Taluk Urdu ...				
(*b*) (*i*) Village Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Village Urdu ...				
3. (Unaided) Private Village Schools.				
4. Adult Night Schools.				
(*a*) Taluk				
(*b*) Village				
B. For Girls.—				
1. Government.—				
(*i*) Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Urdu				
(*iii*) Adikarnataka ...				
2. Aided.—				
(*a*) (*i*) Taluk Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Taluk Urdu ...				
(*b*) (*i*) Village Kannada ...				
(*ii*) Village Urdu ...				
V. Special Schools.—				
A. For Boys.—				
(1) Normal Schools ...				
(2) Sanskrit Schools ...				
(3) Practical Instruction Classes.				
(4) Commercial Schools...				
(5) Engineering Schools...				
(6) Industrial Schools ...				
(7) Agricultural Schools or Farms.				
B. For Girls.—				
(1) Normal Schools ...				
(2) Practical Instruction Classes.				
(4) Home Education Classes.				

1. Area of the taluk in sqaure miles.
2. Number of inhabited villages and hamlets.
   (*a*) Total number of villages and hamlets with a population below 200.
   (*b*) Total number of such villages as in (*a*) having one or more schools in them.
   (*c*) Total number of villages with a population between 200 and 500.
   (*d*) Total number of such villages as in (*c*) having one or more schools in them.
   (*e*) Total number of villages with a population above 500.
   (*f*) Total number of such villages as in (*e*) having one or more schools in them.
3. Total population of the taluk :—
   (1) Men, (2) Women, (3) Boys and (4) Girls.
4. Average number of square miles served by a school.
5. Average number of people served by a school.
6. Number of literates in the taluk.
7. Percentage of literates to total population.
8. Percentage of pupils at school to total population.
9. Total annual realisations from Education Cess in the taluk.
10. Expenditure from cess realisations on—
    (1) Middle School Education.
    (2) Primary School Education.
    (3) Technical Education.
    (4) Buildings (Educational).

    Boys and Girls of school going age, *i.e.*, between the ages of 5 and 11.
    (Those who can read and write a manuscript in their mother tongue are considered to be literates.)
11. Number of Reading Rooms with strength of members.
12. Number of Libraries.

	Number of Schools possessing buildings	Number of Schools not possessing buildings
Government.—		
Total number of Middle Schools for Boys		
,, ,, ,, for Girls		
Total number of Primary Schools for Boys		
,, ,, ,, for Girls		
Total number of Technical Schools for Boys		
,, ,, ,, for Girls		
Aided.—		
Middle Schols for Boys		
,, ,, for Girls		
Primary Schools for Boys		
,, ,, for Girls		
Technical Schools (for Boys). —		
(1) Normal Schools		
(2) Sanskrit Schools		
(3) Commercial Schools		
(4) Engineering Schools		
(5) Industrial Schools		
(6) Agricultural Schools or Farms ...		

CHAPTER IV.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

I. MANUFACTURE.—(Information for Bangalore City may be compiled separately).

1 Textiles.—

Name of industry	Number of men engaged	Value of raw material used	Total value of goods produced per annum	Number of looms		Value of raw material imported	Value of manufactured goods exported from taluk	Principal places of export
				Hand	Fly shuttle			
1. Cotton ...								
2. Wool ...								
3. Silk ...								

2. Silk rearing.—

Number of men engaged	Total quantity of cocoons produced	Total value

3. Silk reeling.—

Number of men engaged	Number of charkas	Quantity of silk reeled	Value	Quantity of silk waste	Value

II. A. Cotton Spinning.—

Number of men engaged	No. of charkas	Quantity of yarn spun	Remarks

4. Leather Industry.
   Tanners.
   Workers in leather.

5. Wood.—
   Sawyers and Carpenters.
   Furniture makers.
   Artisans in Sandalwood.

6. Metals.—
   Blacksmiths.
   Iron founders.
   Silver and Goldsmiths.
   Workers in copper, brass and other metals.

7. Pottery.

8. Chemical Industries.—
   Such as oil pressings, etc.

9. Food Industries.

10. Buildings Industries.

11. Others.
   Mat Weaving.
   No. of men engaged.
   No. of looms.
   Remarks.
   Value of products.

12. Industries using power.—
   (*a*) Nature of industry.
   (*b*) Number of establishments.
   (*c*) Persons engaged.
   (*d*) Power and fuel used.
   (*e*) Capital.
   (*f*) Expenses.
   (*g*) Value of products.
   (*h*) Value of products added by manufacture.
   (*i*) Whether products are sold locally or exported, if so, to what places.
   (*j*) How is the industry financed.

II. Export and Imports.—

(Figures for the last 3 years to be given.)

(Need not be given unless correct figures can be had.)

(1) Exports at the Railway Stations in the taluk.

Name of goods, raw material or grains	Quantity exported in Railway maunds	To stations		Total value
		Within the State	Outside the State	

(2) Imports at the Railway Stations in the taluk.

Name of goods, raw material or grains	Quantity imported in Railway maunds	From stations		Total value
		Within the State	Outside the State	

III. Names of important firms or manufacturers.

IV. Names of important shandies, and number of carts and men who attend them, value of business transacted; days on which they assemble, etc.

V. Important trade routes and other interesting trade notes, giving statistics of exports and imports frontier taluks passing—through ookads—toll-gates—in forms similar to 1 and 2 above.

CHAPTER V.

I. Municipalities and Unions.—

	Name	Population	Houses	Income	Avergo Expenditure
City Municipalities ...					
Town and Minor Municipalities.					
Village panchayets ...					
Other panchayets ...					
Tank panchayets and Village Forest panchayets.					

II. Co-operative Societies.—

Co-operative Societies	Total number	Total number of members.	Share capital	Deposit	Loans from Apex Banks	Total working capital	...s issued
(*a*) Credit							
(*b*) Purchase and sale of provisions and clothing.							
(*c*) Other purposes							
(*d*) Grain Banks							

(2) Joint Stock Companies.—
   Number.
   Total subscribed capital of each.
   Main description of business of each.

(3) Deposits in Government Savings Banks.—
   Withdrawals from Government Savings Bank
   Deposits in other banks exclusive of Co-operative Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

1. Agriculture.—
   Number of Inspectors with names (with reference to the date of publication).—
   (1) Agricultural.
   (2) Sericultural.
   (3) Veterinary.

2. Department of Industries and Commerce.—
   1. Superintendent of Industries. (Name).
   2. Industrial Workshops.
      Expenditure.....
      Receipts.....
      Pumping installations in the Taluk put up by Government and Private Agency.

3. Education.—
   Names of Inspectors.....
   Names of Assistant Inspectors.....
   Expenditure on education.....

4. Co-operation.—
   Names of Co-operative Inspectors

5. (1) Public Works.—

(a) Name of Public Works Sub-Division.

(b) Average expenditure on Irrigation Works.

1. Original. 2. Repairs.

(c) Average expenditure on Civil Buildings.

1. Original. 2. Repairs.

(d) Average expenditure on Miscellaneous Public improvements.

(2) Communications.—

(a) Roads.— No. of miles.

(i) State Fund.—

Annual allotment for repairs.

(ii) District Fund and Annual allotment for repairs ... do

(iii) Village Roads ...

Toll gates No. and income.

(b) Railway Lines.—

(i) Number of miles of railway in the Taluk.

(ii) Whether wholly financed by the State or partly by District Boards or Private enterprise.

(iii) Lines under contemplation or construction.

(iv) Whether wholly financed by the State or partly by District Boards or Private enterprise.

(v) Names of Railway stations in the taluk and if the Taluk Headquarters is not a station, the nearest station to it.

7. Post and Telegraph Offices (combined).—

Post Offices.....

Branch Offices.....

8. Travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and rest houses with names of villages where they exist.

(enter a remark as to whether supplies are locally obtainable).

9. Civil Courts.—

Village Munsiff's Courts	Number of cases instituted during the past 3 years	Number of cases finally disposed of	Number of cases executed

10. Criminal Courts.—

Name of Court	Number of cases instituted in the previous 3 years	
	Regular	Miscellaneous

11. Police.—

(1) Head Stations.

(2) Sub-stations.

(3) Out-posts.

(4) Strength of the Police force—

Officers

Constables.

12. Military.—

Strength of the Military force employed in the taluk.

12A. Registration.—

Average number of documents registered per year.

Average annual income.

Average aggregate value of property affected in a year.

13. Excise.—

(a) Number of special liquor shops with names of places where located ...

(b) Number of arrack shops with names of villages ...

(c) Number of toddy shops with names of villages ...

(d) Number of ganja and opium shops with names of villages ...

(e) Excise Revenue for the last three years from—

(i) Toddy ... Tree-tax, Shop-rental, Tree-rent

(ii) Arrack (including other kinds of country spirits). Duty, Shop-rent

(iii) Ganja ... Duty, Shop-rent

(iv) Opium ... Shop-rental—gain from the sale of opium

(v) Other sources ... ...

(f) Consumption for the last three years—

From 19—

(1) Toddy—number of trees tapped for local consumption—in the taluk—outside.

(2) Arrack—gallons.

(3) Special Liquors—including jaggory arrack—gallons.

(4) Ganja—seers.

(5) Opium—seers.

(g) Extent of date groves (Reserved).

14. Forest.—

(1) Number of Divisions, Ranges, and Sub-Divisions.

(2) Revenue from timber, sandal and other sources.

Area

(3) Number of State Forests ...

Number of District Forests ...

Number of Village Forests ...

15. Income Tax.—

Number of Income Tax assessees in the Taluk.

16. Muzrai Institutions.—

	Number	In repair	In disrepair	Inam enjoyed	Extent of income	Tasdik from Government
1. Temples						
2. Mosques						
3. Mathas						
4. Chattrams						

Names of other important Muzrai Institutions.

Private charitable institutions.

Rest houses and chattrams with nature of help available to travellers.

A brief note on the renowned places of Historical and Archaeological interest.

17. Hospitals and Dispensaries.—

	No.	English	Indigenous	Average daily attendance
(a) 1. Government ...				
2. Aided ...				
3. Private ...				
4. Veterinary Dispensaries				

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

CHAPTER VII.

1. Important Jatras and Shandies.—

Name	Place	Attendance	Particulars as regards trade or other characteristic features

2. Hill Stations.
3. Grand Trigonometrical Stations.
4. Printing Presses.
5. Newspapers.
6. Points of Archæological and Ethnographic interest.
7. Major and minor wants.
8. (i) The exact situation of the place.
   (ii) Its importance from an Historical Archæological or Health Resort point of view.
   (iii) Route to be followed and conveyance available. How to reach the place and get back to the nearest Railway Station.
   (iv) Rest-house or Hotels available.

N.B.—The information should be similar to that contained in Railway Guides.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries working in the State during the calendar year 1927.

READ—

Report on the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State for the calendar year 1927, received from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore with his letter No. Pl. 46-7-42, dated the 12th June 1928.

ORDER NO. G. 1206-9—MED. 235-27-8, DATED 26TH JULY 1928.

Recorded.

2. Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon continued to be the Senior Surgeon during the year.

3. *Number of Medical Institutions and patients treated.*—The number of medical institutions working at the beginning of the year was 212. Thirteen new institutions were opened during the year, bringing the total number of medical institutions working at the close of the year to 225.

4. The total number of patients treated in the institutions was 2,619,259 showing an increase of 156,685 patients or 6·36% over that of the preceding year. Of these, the number of in-patients was 26,578 against 23,667 during 1926. Of the total